

From Montreal.

JUNE 26.—A hard case is reported of a man named Polito, at present in the penitentiary, condemned when a youth to fourteen years, and who has served twelve years for stealing \$200.

Depositions are still being taken in the Colleen shooting affair. Colleen has recovered sufficiently to go out.

The *Dore*, one of the two barges sunk by the *Hibernian*, has been raised and towed to Cornwall.

Letters from Cornwall still assert that arms are being stored opposite that place for Fenian purposes.

The examination of McGill Model School took place to-day. There are upwards of 300 pupils in the different departments.

During field exercises on Logan's farm to-day, a soldier of the 100th Regiment received the contents of his rifle in his face, through a breach not properly closed, and it is thought will lose his sight.

A man named R. Y. Juvier was drowned this morning in the market basin.

Two companies of the 78th Regiment leave tomorrow for Quebec and the rest on Wednesday next.

JUNE 27.—Garner has been committed for trial at the Queen's Bench on a charge of shooting detective Cullen.

JUNE 29.—A large barn belonging to Dr. Heaulien, at Mile End was burned last night. It is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

A carter was struck on Saturday while lying on his truck.

A telegram from Huntington says two car loads of Fenian arms were removed from St. Albans to the back country on Wednesday and Thursday nights.

Mr. Gilbert, of the Canada Engine Works, has contracted with the Government for rifle ranges of steel plate targets.

A special train of 400 Irish emigrants passed up yesterday, most of whom will remain in Canada.

The International Enfield Match.

The competition for the International Enfield Trophy, value £1,000, to which is added the Gunnsmen's Challenge Cup, £50, and a purse of £10, given by the National Rifle Association, took place on Wednesday, June 10th, under very favourable circumstances. The contestants were 20 English, under command of Captain Field, of the London Artillery Company; 20 Scotch, under the command of the Master of Lovat; and 20 Irish, under command of Captain Hopkins. The following is the result:

| | |
|---------|-------|
| English | 1,068 |
| Scotch | 1,037 |
| Irish | 980 |

Majority for the English, 11 points over the Scotch, and 88 over the Irish. The winning score last year was by the Scotch 20, at Wimbledon, and the figures were 1,085, the English 1,018, and the Irish 959. While there is a falling off in the scoring of the Scotch and Irish twenties, at 600 yards distance, the English marksmen showed a decided improvement. The distances were 200, 500, and 600 yards. One of the conditions of the match is, that the contest shall take place each year on the ground of the winners, so that next year the contest will take place at Wimbledon.

One Hundred Miles in 23 Hours.

Mr. Sweet accomplished his great undertaking of walking 100 miles in 23 hours, and had six minutes to spare. He began at 5 p.m. last Friday, and at 3:54 p.m. Saturday concluded it. As he finished, the enthusiasm was immense, and Mr. S. was carried from the track, the band playing, etc. It will be remembered that during the latter part of the attempt Mr. Sweet walked in full glare of a blazing sun, thermometer at 90. He really walked the 100 miles in twenty-two hours, as he was off the track for sponging, changing shoes and refreshments about an hour. The wonderful pluck and endurance of the man called forth unbounded praise from all. He lost two bets, one of \$250 against \$500 for 22 hours and won one of \$250 against \$500 on 23 hours, and one of \$250 against \$500 on 23 hours. During the last half hour the band accompanied Mr. Sweet about the track, playing lively music to keep his spirits up, and cherry with eggs were given him for the same purpose. His feet were terribly blistered on the seventeenth hour. He showed game to the last minute. The fearful ordeal over he was immediately placed under treatment and soon was comfortably asleep. His time of doing the last few miles was as follows:—13.10, 12.00, 13.10, 13.40, 13.00 and 13.50.—*New Haven (Ct.) Palladium*, June 22.

News Items.

The preparations for war in France and Prussia keep pace with the peace assurances.

The fashion of umbrellas used by gentlemen against the sun is greatly coming into vogue in Paris.

Ottawa, June 30.—The regular and volunteer troops here at present number about 1,500 men, all told. The volunteers have been reviewed by the Adjutant General.

John C. Hearn, the Benica boy, has thrown down the gauntlet to McCool, for \$10,000 a side, pay or play, the fight to come off in Canada within three months from the day of signing the articles.

The largest saw-mill but one in the United States is located at Clinton, Iowa. It is worked by an engine of nine hundred horse power, and when in full operation would furnish employment for one thousand men.

A Paris despatch of June 10th says that General Klappa has the arrival of Prince Napoleon in one of the Hungarian newspapers as the harbinger of an alliance between France, Prussia, Austria and Hungary against Muscovite tendencies.

ARGENT AND MARKS.—It has been found, while firing at the running-man target at Wimbledon, which is carried on one side and grey on the other, that the scarlet dazzles the eye, and is hence the most difficult to hit, from leaving a red streak behind it, in its advance, which unsettles the aim. The grey side was struck seventy-four times, and the red only forty-two times. It is a curious fact, too, it seems, that those with grey eyes hit fairer than those with eyes of other colour.

A young Yankee, in Paris, named Carter, is petitioning to have his name changed to Cartier, for Frenchification.

Secretary Sawyer has asked Congress to appropriate \$181,820 for the owners of the British steamer *Edwin*, captured off the coast of Texas in February 1863, and released by the New York Court.

The Fenian organization of Lockport gave their grand party last evening at Ringueberg Hall. The object of this demonstration on the part of the Fenian organizations was to purchase a uniform for the company, and to make quite complete their armory.—*Buffalo Courier*, June 25.

The Fenians.—The *Herald* (Government organ) of Montreal, says that the Government have private information, that the Fenians are really preparing to invade Canada at an early day. [That a movement is to take place simultaneously on the whole border; that several] cannon have passed Burlington, going towards House's Point, and that the Fenians are holding at every point in small bands.

Dickens went over to Paris the other day to witness the performance of J. J. Abinger, the French version of "No Thoroughfare," but became so incensed at the idea of sitting in a stage-box and receiving an ovation from the audience, that he could not muster courage to enter the theatre on the opening night.

The sport of bull-fighting is about to be introduced into the north of France. A large circus for that purpose has been erected at Havre, by special permission of the Emperor, and will be opened during the International Maritime Exhibition about to be held in that city.

It is stated that the European silk crops are very nearly gathered up, but that it is almost impossible to form an opinion as to the final yield, as from all quarters being contradictory. The impression, however, is that this year's yield of silk in Europe will be about equal to that of last year's. Silk proved generally much better than was at first expected.

A Wisconsin paper describes a fresh of nature in the shape of a perfect rose in full bloom on an apple tree. On the same limb, and close to the rose, are several young apples growing. The rose is the only blossom on the tree. Several rods from the tree, in front of the house, is a white Scotch rose bush in full bloom, and upon comparing the roses upon this bush with the one upon the apple tree they were found to be alike.

AVENUE DEATH IN THE NORTH WEST.—The Red River *West* 3rd ultimo says in its last issue it noticed the supposed loss of a Scotchman who started down from Abercrombie in a canoe with a Canadian, who arrived here some time ago. We now learn the unfortunate man's fate. The drivers of the first train of cars found his body at the north side of the Little Salt crossing, his leg imbedded in the soft mud; the body naked, and the face and neck eaten by wolves. It would appear that he had arrived at the crossing, and being unable to swim, had put his clothes on some floating timber and paddled across to this side; exhausted by cold, hunger and fatigue, he tried to wade ashore, and perished in the soft oozy mud of that crossing.

A WOMAN IS RELIEVED OF A LIZARD AND DIES.—A singular case was brought to notice in Buffalo on Thursday morning. The facts, according to the *Commercial*, are as follows: A woman named Mary Limburger, living about three miles below Lower Black Rock, was taken sick about four months ago, and notwithstanding medical treatment, rapidly fell away to a skeleton. On Tuesday last a physician from Tonawanda was called to attend her, she having become suddenly and seriously ill. An emetic was given her, and in a short time afterwards she was relieved of a live lizard, four inches in length. An examination of the reptile revealed the fact that it was about to relieve itself of numerous eggs. The woman died in a few hours after casting it forth. We are further informed that yesterday the abdomen had swelled largely, and that there was a continued movement of it, as if there were a whole nest of the hideous reptiles in the stomach.

POISONING CASE IN THE SECOND CONGRESS OF YORK.—The Coroner's jury who investigated the sudden death of the children George and Mary Anne Looche, before Dr. Philbrick, at the corner of Bloor and Bathurst streets, have concluded their labours after several adjournments. It was suspected that the children had been poisoned by some Indian meal, purchased in the city, of which they had partaken shortly before their sudden deaths. The contents of their stomachs were analysed by Professor Croft, who found that the meal contained no poison; but he found in the stomach of the boy some wild hellebore, a highly poisonous plant, which the Professor ascertained from personal examination to be growing abundantly on the land whereon the deceased resided. The girl's symptoms were similar to the boy's. It is to be inferred, as the plant is of a sweetish taste, that both children poisoned themselves by chewing it, and the jury returned a verdict accordingly.—*Globe*.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE IN CHURCH.—The Rochdale (Eng.) magistrates recently decided an extraordinary case brought before them by Rev. Charles Henry Whitehead, Vicar of Norden Church, against Mr. James Rawstron, churchwarden. Mr. Whitehead was at one time a curate in St. Paul's, Dundee, and has lately been appointed to his present charge in Norden, which is a small village about three or four miles from Rochdale. It is currently reported that, ever since Mr. Whitehead was appointed vicar of St. Paul's, the adherents and services have been regarded by a portion of the congregation as tending in the direction of High Church. Measures were taken to thwart the inclinations of the vicar by electing as churchwarden Mr. Rawstron, who was known to be a Low Churchman. One Sunday morning lately during the service, Mr. Rawstron went up to the chancel, seized two bunches of flowers which the vicar was about to place on the communion-table, and left the vicar standing with the empty vases in hand, while he went out of the church to throw them away. For this offence the vicar summoned Mr. Rawstron to appear before the court at Rochdale. There were six magistrates on the bench; three were for conviction and three for dismissal and the case was dismissed.

A HINT TO BALD-HEADED PEOPLE.—Frederick Kemp writes from the silver mines of Montana to the *Herald* of Health, giving the following hint in reference to a cure for baldness:—"A friend of mine who had this misfortune to be bald-headed, knowing that there is a wonderful invigorating power in the sun's rays, last spring threw away his hat, and worked all spring, summer and fall bareheaded, and also for the first few days of mid-day. For a few days the rays of hot sun on his head were almost unendurable; after that time he experienced no uneasiness whatever. The result was that in the fall he had a good head of hair. And in this experiment he was not alone—several of his acquaintances who were bald-headed having followed the same plan, they were all fortunate enough to experience the same result." The editor adds that a similar case once came under his own observation, and professes to have no doubt that "the exposure of the skin to the air and sunshine, under proper circumstances, stimulates it to a healthy action, and with it those glands upon which the growth of the hair depends."

MARRIED.

In Newmarket, on the 1st inst. by the Rev. John Brown, Mr. JOHN LATHAM, to Miss Sarah Jane Pease, both of the Township of North Guilford.

DIED.

In Newmarket, on the 30th ultimo, Mr. Joseph Casselman, aged 47 years. Mr. Casselman has long been a resident in Newmarket, and highly esteemed by all who knew him. Ever ready, as he always was, to lend a helping hand in anything got up for the good of the village, and an active member of the Fire Company since its organization up to the time of his falling two years ago. He will be greatly missed by a large number of our townsmen. The funeral takes place to-day at two o'clock, from his residence, and preceded to the Friends Meeting House, Yonge Street.

Newmarket Markets.

| | July 1, 1868. |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| Flour & barrel | \$6 25 @ \$6 75 |
| Fall Wheat & bushel | 1 35 @ 1 40 |
| Spring Wheat & bushel | 1 25 @ 1 30 |
| Barley & bushel | 0 90 @ 0 95 |
| Oats & bushel | 0 60 @ 0 65 |
| Pens & bushel | 0 60 @ 0 65 |
| Dressed Hogs & 100 lbs. | 0 60 @ 0 65 |
| Beef & 100 lbs. | 0 60 @ 0 65 |
| Sheep, each | 3 00 @ 4 50 |
| Lambs, each | 1 75 @ 2 25 |
| Hides, & 100 lbs. | 0 50 @ 0 55 |
| Sheepskins, each | 0 50 @ 0 60 |
| Potatoes & bushel | 0 50 @ 0 60 |
| Good Graft Apples & bushel | 0 70 @ 0 85 |
| Butter & lb. | 0 09 @ 0 10 |
| Cheese & lb. | 0 12 @ 0 15 |
| Eggs per dozen | 0 08 @ 0 10 |
| Wool & lb. | 0 00 @ 0 24 |

Toronto Markets.

| | June 30, 1868. |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| Flour & barrel | \$6 00 @ \$6 25 |
| Fall Wheat & bushel | 1 47 @ 1 47 |
| Spring Wheat & bushel | 0 99 @ 1 40 |
| Oats & bushel | 0 60 @ 0 63 |
| Barley & bushel | 0 60 @ 0 60 |
| Pens & bushel | 0 60 @ 0 75 |
| Dressed Hogs & 100 lbs. | 0 60 @ 0 60 |
| Butter & lb. | 0 12 @ 0 13 |
| Eggs & doz. | 0 09 @ 0 09 |
| Wool & lb. | 0 25 @ 0 26 |

New Advertisements.

VOLUNTEERS'

PORTABLE

SODA WATER,

A MOST AGREEABLE AND

REFRESHING BEVERAGE!

FOR THE

SUMMER MONTHS!

—AND—

FAR SUPERIOR TO ANY SODA WATER

HITHERTO IN USE.

—

PIC-NIC & TEA PARTIES,

HOTEL KEEPERS, &c.,

Should always have a supply on hand.

—

ONE PACKET MAKES A GLASS OF

SODA WATER.

—

SOLD BY THE GROSS AT \$2.00

—

Orders by Post addressed to

NEWMARKET DRUG STORE.

J. HACKETT.

Dr. HACKETT'S OFFICE

For the future will be at his New Drug Store, opposite the Davidson House.

* Office hours from 8 to 10 a.m., 1 to 3 p.m., and 6 to 8 p.m.

Newmarket, June 17, 1868.

H. PIPER & Co.,

81 YONGE STREET, first door above

Ridout & Bro., (SAMEL ROOM UPSTAIRS.)

Manufacturers of Baby

Carriages & Perambulators!

Refrigerators and Meat Safes, Filters and

Water Coolers, Celebrated Archimedeal Ventilator and Smoke Conductor, Tinware, &c.

Wholesale Dealers in Tubs, Pails, Brooms,

Brushes, Ropes, Wooden Ware,

JAPANESE TIN WARE,

Lamps, Chandeliers, Coal Oil, &c.

H. PIPER, 22-23 E. PIPER.

Toronto, June 3, 1868.

Buggy for Sale.

A SECOND-HAND DOUBLE-SEATED

BUGGY, Cheap for Cash.

W. TRENT, At Souter & Trent's.

Newmarket, June 16, 1868.

SOUTER & TRENT,

MAIN STREET,

NEW MARKET,

BE to inform the public that they have disposed of their Drug Block to Dr. Hackett, who has removed the same to his New Store, fitted up purposely for him by N. Hackett, Surgeon-Dentist. The Drug Store is exactly opposite Mrs. Bond's and the Davidson House.

SOUTER & TRENT

Also would inform their friends and customers that they have made a large addition to their block of

GROCERIES, TEAS,

TOBACCOES,

WINES AND SPIRITS,

Which they are prepared to sell

RETAIL,

AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES!

Newmarket, May 20, 1868.

NOTICE.

If you want anything in the

Stationery, Fancy Goods!

or,

SMALL WARE LINE!

Or anything in the shape of

FIRST-CLASS JOB PRINTING!

Don't forget that

G. M. BINNS, AT THE COURIER OFFICE,

Can furnish anything in his line of trade at the very lowest prices.

Newmarket, June 10, 1868.

A Cottage to Let,

SITUATED on Gorham Street. Apply to

Mr. Charles Gorham or to Mr. Phillip Cook, Ringwood P.O.

Newmarket, April 7, 1868.

FANS! FANS! FANS!

OF ALL

SIZES AND SIZES,

Cheap at

BINNS' VARIETY STORE.

Newmarket, June 10, 1868.

N. PEARSON,

DENTIST,

EVER grateful for past favours, takes this

opportunity of informing his friends

and the public in general that he is about

opening an office in Newmarket,

OVER DR. HACKETT'S NEW DRUG STORE,

Fitted up with an eye to comfort and convenience. The best material always used and

* All Work Warranted.

Office upstairs. Entrance—the hall door south of Dr. Hackett's Drug Store.

May 20, 1868.

MONEY TO LOAN!

APPLY TO

A. BOULTBEE.

BOYS' WHEELBARROWS

AND WAGGONS,

AND A HOST OF

TOYS AND SMALL WARES,

Always to be had

AT BINNS'.

Newmarket, June 10, 1868.

To Let.

TO be let, that handsome Dwelling House,

situated on Tecumseh Street, at present

occupied by Mr. N. H. H. There is a

Garden, Hard and Soft Water, and every privi-

lege and requisite for a comfortable resi-

dence. For further particulars apply to

W. H. BOWDEN,

Confectioner, Newmarket.

June 10, 1868.

Mourning Paper & Envelopes

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

At the

Courier Office.

Lamp Mats, Carriage Mats,

BIRD CAGES,

FLOWER VASES, WALKING GANES,

WINDOW-BLIND PAPER,

And numerous other varieties, constantly

receiving, at

BINNS' VARIETY STORE.

Newmarket, June 10, 1868.

For Sale or to Rent,

A FARM, near Newmarket, 150 Acres

at this office. For further particulars apply

at this office.

March 24, 1868.

BOW BELLS

AND OTHER MAGAZINES,

Just received at the

Courier Office.

Newmarket, June 16, 1868.

14

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS!

THE Subscriber continues to manufacture

his far-famed Steel Mouldboard and

Steel Landside

PLOUGHS!

By the thousand. He sold 92 PLOUGHS LAST

year. For the convenience and accommodation

of his friends and customers in the

neighbourhood of Newmarket, where his

Plougs are known to be superior to those of

other makers, he has established an agency

with Mr. MARSDEN, who will have always

on hand a large supply of Plougs which he

will sell at manufacturer's prices, merely ad-

ding cost of transportation, either for Cash

or on Credit. He invites attention to his

DOUBLE-LEVER GANG PLOUGH

The superiority of this Plough over all other

Gang Plougs can be readily seen. The head

of the Plough is one inch higher than others,

is less liable to clog with rods, and is strong-

ly braced. It has two levers—one can be

raised at a time, and the Plough regulated to

suit uneven ground or ridges. The levers

are so constructed that the Plough can be

raised six inches out of the ground, and then

driven from one farm to another without

danger of breaking.

L. BUTTERFIELD.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

MISS POOL

Begs to intimate that she has removed her business to the premises
NEXT DOOR TO DR. BENTLEY'S DRUG STORE.

Where she is prepared to

EXECUTE ALL ORDERS!

—IN—

MILLINERY! MANTLES
AND DRESS-MAKING.

Newmarket, June 17, 1867.

25-11

SYKES & ELVIDGE,

MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET, ONT.

HAVE received a large and varied addition to their former stock, and are now enabled
to show FARMERS, MECHANICS, BUILDERS, and the general public,

THE BEST, CHEAPEST, AND MOST VARIED STOCK OF

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY

Ever offered in North York. Among the stock will be found

Nails, Glass and Putty, Loose and Tight Joint Butts, Blind Trimmings, Brass and Mineral Knobs, Latches and Door Handles, &c., &c., &c.

We would call the particular attention of Builders to our Stock of House Trimmings, which is very large and well selected.

Cutlery. Dinner and Desert Knives and Forks, Carving and Butcher Knives, Scissors and Razors. A large stock of Pocket Knives.

Also, a general assortment of

CABINET WARE, TRIMMINGS, MAHOGANY KNOBS,

Carvers of all kinds, Escutcheons, Plated and Brass Littings, Handles, Plated and Brass Butts. A general assortment of

Iron, Steel Anvils, Vices, Files, Rasps.

Circular, Cross-cut, Back, Key-hole, Mill, Hand, Compass, Pellos and Web Saws;

FIRMER SOCKET, DUCK-BILL AND TURNING CHISELS; PLANE IRONS, BRACES AND BITS, AXES, HAMMERS, SCREW PLATES.

General Hardware:

Hoes, Shovels, Spades, Manure Forks, Scoops, Pitch Forks, Grindstones, Crow-bars, Cast Iron Pumps, Wagon Boxes, Furnaces, Saucepans, Shovels and Tongues, Sheet and Bar Lead, Brass Kettles, Steelyards, Scales, Hooks and Rings, Dinner Bells, Steel Springs, Axes, Patent Stretched Leather Belting, Lead Pipes, &c.

COOPERS' TOOLS:—Adzes, Broad Axes; Hollowing, Heading, Stave-up, Cramping and Hoop Shovels; Levels; Hovels, &c.

COOKING, PARLOUR, AND OTHER

STOVES!

Of their own and the best makers in the Dominion. They also manufacture and keep constantly for sale Stove Furniture of the best and latest patterns: Tin, Sheet-iron and Copper Ware.

Steam Engines and Boilers, Gearing

Of every description for Mills; Scrapers, Carpenters' and Cabinet Makers' Planes, &c. You will find it greatly to your advantage to call and see this stock before purchasing.

SAMUEL SYKES..... CHARLES ELVIDGE.
Newmarket, December 20, 1867. 11-1

WATSON,

WATCHMAKER,

Newmarket, Ont.

Dec. 1867.

11-1

NEWMARKET

WOOLLEN FACTORY.

NEWMARKET, ONT.

NELSON GORHAM,

MANUFACTURER OF

Woollen Cloths of Every Description.

ALSO, GENERAL DEALER IN WOOL.

Newmarket, December, 1867.

1-11

THE BEST YET.

J. & J. HODGE

ARE SATISFIED, FROM THE INCREASE OF THEIR BUSINESS, THAT THE Public are convinced that they keep the Best and Cheapest

COOKING, PARLOUR, HALL, & BEDROOM

STOVES!

In this section of the country. Selecting as they do all the First-Class Stoves from the best Foundries in the Province, they are satisfied that their Stoves are not equalled by any other Foundries in the Dominion of Canada. Bear in mind there is no old iron used in the manufacture of these Stoves. Their

STOVE FURNITURE!

Is indisputably the best you can get anywhere. They also keep the Best

TIN, COPPER, SHEET IRON, JAPANNED,

AND PRESSED WARES, PLAIN & FANCY, SUCH AS

Dish Covers, Jelly Moulds, Plainished Double Kettles, Enamelled Porcelain, Tinned, and Black Tin and Britannia Metal Tea and Coffee Pots, English, Pressed, Galvanized, and Unfinished Frying Pans; Sad or Smooth-Tinned Iron Wash Bowls, Galvanized Pans; Sad or Smooth-Tinned Iron, Sad Iron and Coffee Pot Stands, and Dippers, Soup Ladles, Spoons, Spring Balances, Skewers, &c.
Japaned Tea Trays, Servers, Bread Servers, Cash, Deed, Cake, Tea and Sugar Boxes, Tea and Coffee Canisters, Candlesticks, &c.
Brass and Enamelled Porcelain Preserving

Lubricating & Coal Oils, Lamps, Lanterns, BURNERS, CHIMNEYS, WICKS, &c., &c.

All of which they will sell as cheap as anybody else. They are prepared to fit up Hot Air Furnaces on the most Improved Plans.

Have Troughing done in a Superior Manner.

Particular attention paid to Jobbing. Farmers' Produce, Sheep Skins, Hags, Old Copper, Brass, Lead, and Pewter, taken in exchange. Cash paid for Furs.

A CALL SPECIALLY SOLICITED AND SATISFY YOURSELVES.

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE:—

FIRST BRICK STORE NORTH OF THE POST OFFICE,

Main Street, Newmarket, Ontario.

December 31, 1867.

2-11

Poetry.

I shall Cling to Thee in Borrow.

I shall cling to thee in sorrow,
Whatever may betide,
And though dark may be to-morrow,
I am faithful by thy side.
For it was first in sorrow's hour,
When dark the skies above thee,
That my heart learnt to adore thee,
And fondly, truly love thee.
When sorrows blaste are raging
With stern relentless hate,
Then shall I cling the closer,
And share thy earthly fate.
I shall love thee and adore thee
Through all the years of good,
Be with thee in thy hours of joy,
And in thy solitude.

Miscellaneous.

They won't Trouble you Long.

Children grow up—nothing on earth grows so fast as children. It was but yesterday, and that day was playing with tops, a buoyant boy. He is a man, and gone now! There is no more childhood for him or for us. Life has claimed him. When a beginning is made, it is like a raveling stocking, stitch by stitch, gives away, till all are gone. The house has not a child in it. There is no more noise in the hall—boys rushing in pell-mell; it is very orderly now. There are no more skates or sleds, bats, balls, or strings left scattered about. Things are neat enough now. There is no delay of breakfast for sleepy folks; there is no longer any task before you lie down of looking after anybody, and tucking up the bedclothes. There are no disputes; no petty nobody to get off to school, no complaint, no importunities for impossible things, no hips to mend, no fingers to tie up, no faces to be washed, or collars to be arranged. There was never such peace in the house! It would sound like music to have some feet to clatter down the front stairs! Oh, for some children's noise! What used to ail us, that we were hushing their loud laugh, checking their noisy frolic, and reproving their slapping and banging of the doors? We wish our neighbours would only lend us an urchin or two to make a little noise in these premises. A home without children! It is like a lantern and no candle; a garden and no flowers; a brook and no water, gurgling and rushing in its channel. We want to be tired, to be vexed, to be run over, to hear children at work with all its varieties. During the secular days this is enough marked. But it is Sunday that puts our homes to the proof. That is the Christian family day. The intervals of public worship are long spaces of peace. The family seems made up on that day. The children are at home. You can lay your hands on their heads. They seem to recognise the greater and lesser love to God and to friends. The house is peaceful, but not still. There is a low and melodious trill of children in it. But Sunday comes too still now. There is a silence that echoes in the ear. There is too much room at the table, too much at the hearth. The bed rooms are a world too orderly. There is too much leisure and too little care. Alas! what mean these things? Is somebody growing old? Are these signs and tokens? Is life waning?—Henry Ward Beecher.

The Gulf Stream.

There is a river in the ocean; in the severest droughts it never fails, and in the mightiest floods it never overflows its bank; and its bottoms are of cold water, while its current is of warm. The Gulf of Mexico is its fountain, and its mouth is in the Arctic Seas. It is the Gulf Stream. There is in the world no other such majestic flow of waters. Its current is more rapid than the Mississippi or the Amazon, and its volume more than a thousand times greater. Its waters, as far out from the gulf as the Carolina coasts, are of an indigo blue. They are so distinctly marked that their line of junction with the common sea water may be traced by the eye. Often one-half of the vessel may be perceived floating in the Gulf Stream water, while the other half is in the common water of the sea; so sharp is the line, and such the want of affinity between those waters, and such, too, the reluctance, so to speak, on the part of those of the Gulf Stream to mingle with the common water of the sea. The hottest water in the Gulf Stream is also the lightest. As it rises to the top it is cooled both by evaporation and exposure, when the surface is replenished by fresh supplies of hot water from below. Thus, in a winter's day, the waters at the surface of the Gulf Stream off Cape Hatteras may be at eighty degrees; and at the depth of 500 fathoms (3,000 feet), as actual observations show, the thermometer will stand at fifty-seven degrees. Following the stream thence off the Cape of Virginia, 120 miles, it will be found—the water-thermometer having been carefully noted all the way—that it now stands a degree or two less at the surface, while all below is cooler. In other words, the stratum of water at fifty-seven degrees, which was 3,000 feet below the surface off Hatteras, has, in a course of 120 or 130 miles in a horizontal direction, ascended vertically 600 feet; that is, this stratum has run up hill with an ascent of five or six feet to the mile. One of the benign offices of the Gulf Stream is to convey heat from the Gulf of Mexico, and to disperse it in regions beyond the Atlantic.

Injudicious Bathing.

"Sanitas," writing to the *Medical Press and Circular*, refers to the folly of persons plunging into a bath after a full meal, thus risking sudden death from congestion or some other fatal mischief. Numbers who escape such a calamity are sufferers for their imprudent mode of immersion—shivering headaches, and other symptoms often succeeding, but their true cause rarely suspected. The writer therefore suggests that notices should be put up in appropriate places requesting that no person will bathe within two hours of a meal, and suggesting the desirableness of all persons consulting their medical adviser before taking a sea bath as to the need or benefit of doing so.

A Race for Life.

No man ever sacrificed so much time, or so much property, on practical or speculative sporting, as the Earl of Oxford. Among his experiments of fancy was the determination to drive four red-deer stags in a phaeton, instead of horses, and these he had reduced to perfect discipline for his excursions and short journeys upon the road; but, unfortunately, as he was one day driving to Newmarket, their ears were saluted with the cry of a pack of hounds, which, soon after crossing the road in the rear, caught scent of the "fourth-hand," and commenced a new kind of chase, with "bray-high" splendor. The novelty of the scene was rich beyond description; in vain did his lordship exert all the characteristic skill—in vain did his well-trained grooms energetically endeavour to ride before them; reins, trammels, and the weight of the carriage, were of no effect, for they went with the celerity of a whirlwind; and this modern Phaeton, in the midst of his electrical vibrations of fear, bid fair to experience the fate of his namesake. Luckily, however, his lordship had been accustomed to drive this set of "four-eyed steeds" to the inn, at Newmarket, which was most happily at hand, and to this his lordship's most fervent prayers and ejaculations were directed. Into the yard they bounded, to the dismay of ostlers and stable boys, who seemed to have lost every faculty upon the occasion. Here they were luckily overpowered, and the stags, the phaeton, and his lordship were all instantaneously huddled together in a barn, just as the hounds appeared in full cry at the gate.—*English Paper.*

The Daughter's Choice.

A Berlin paper has the following romantic episode:—The only daughter of a retired rich old merchant, a pretty girl of eighteen summers, made the acquaintance in the street of a good-looking young man, who, during a heavy shower, offered to escort her home under his umbrella. His gallantry and agreeable conversation led to several pleasant meetings, and an intimacy, which the aristocratic papa would certainly have disapproved of, had he been aware of it. He intended to make her the happy bride of the dashing son of one of his old friends of the Club, on the day of the son's birthday, and the betrothal had been arranged to take place a few weeks ago at one of our famous restaurants, where a sumptuous dinner had been prepared in honour of the double celebration. When the young girl entered the dining-room on the arm of her doting father, she suddenly gave a loud scream and fainted away. The waiter in attendance, just handing in a tray of exquisite viands, also grew pale, and drops the costly service at the feet of the astonished company. The recognition had been instantaneous. The dinner-party and the betrothal did not come off. The daughter, however, came to; and at once made a full confession to her dear paternal, who took occasion to speak with the young and sprightly waiter, who in his turn waited upon the disappointed but relenting parent the very next day. Pa bought a respectable hotel, and his dear daughter's "choice" will soon be a well-established landlord and a happy husband!

A Pin Hunter.

"In the Rue de Bao, Paris, there died some time ago, about forty years of age, the Baron de Severie, a gentleman who had devoted nearly all his life to a most extraordinary pursuit, the excitement of which is said to have sent him to an untimely grave. Among the property he left were found two large and heavy boxes, which by the heirs were supposed to contain cash, but turned out to be filled with hundreds of thousands of all imaginable kinds of pins. Some years ago, when in Paris, a gentleman of noble appearance was pointed out to me, whose curious way of walking had attracted my attention. It was the Baron de Severie. He was walking along one of the roads of the Bois de Boulogne, with his back bent, his eyes restlessly searching the ground, and now and then stooping down as if to pick up something. "I then learned that for the last twenty years his regular habits had been to pass along the most frequented streets and places of public resort, and so pick up any pins he discovered on the ground—a habit which, from praiseworthy carefulness, had gradually become the dominating passion of his life. He has been noticed scrutinizing the floors in the pits of theatres, hardly looking for a moment at the stage; still more frequently he was seen searching the lobbies leading to the boxes for the precious treasures. Concert-rooms formed his principal attraction, but his richest harvest, he confessed, were the numerous places of worship."

Occupation.

What a glorious thing it is for the human heart! Those who work hard seldom yield to fancied or real sorrow. When grief sits down, folds its hands, and mournfully feeds upon its own tears, weaving the dim shadows, that a little exertion might sweep away, into a funeral pall, the strong spirit was shorn of its might, and sorrow becomes our master. When troubles flow upon you, dark and heavy, toil not with the waves, wrestle not with the torrent, rather seek by occupation to divert the dark waters that threaten to overwhelm you into a thousand channels which the duties of life always present. Before you dream of it, those waters will fertilize the present, and give birth to fresh flowers that will become pure and holy in the sunshine which penetrates to the path of duty in spite of every obstacle. Grief, after all, is but a selfish feeling; and most selfish is the man who yields himself to the indulgence of any passion which brings no joy to his fellow-men.

Ada, Lord Byron's daughter, is said to have cared more for mathematics than poetry. Walter Scott's eldest son, the major, is reported to have made a sort of merit of the fact that he had never read a line of one of his father's novels.

VARIETIES.

Tunes are forty musio halls in London, England.

Paquet's legs are lively in New York, markets at the dollar a pound.

The Sultan of Turkey has just ordered to be manufactured in Paris a silver table, the price of which will, it is said, be not less than £10,000!

An Australian paper states that one effect of the outrage on the Duke of Edinburgh is the rapid increase of Oshigs Lodges in the Australian colonies.

Tha' (Dickens) Kioyts Bakin by name, has written one story in 104 volumes, which was 38 years going through the press. A serial, and no mistake!

Tunes are at the present time in Great Britain 100 theatres, 33 of which are in London, 6 at Liverpool, 3 in Manchester, and 3 in Glasgow, as well as 14 circuses in various parts of the kingdom.

Is the petition for extending the political franchise to women—signed by no less than 21,767 persons—are the honoured names of Mrs. Hemmerville, the astronomer, and Florence Nightingale.

Volunteers Pay.—The official circular fixing the rates of pay and allowances to be given to Volunteers when called into active service has been received. The pay for private is 60s a day and rations, and non-commissioned officers are to be paid in proportion, according to rank—that is 60 cents for corporals, 70 cents for sergeants, and 80 cents for pay sergeants. Boots will be provided, free of expense, to each Volunteer.

It is a good thing to believe; it is a good thing to admire. By continually looking up, our spirits will themselves grow upwards; and as a man, by indulging in habits of scorn and contempt for others, is sure to descend to the level of what he despises, so the opposite habits of admiration and enthusiastic reverence for excellence impart to ourselves a portion of the qualities we admire. Here, as in everything else, humility is the surest path to exaltation.

FENIAN PICNIC IN CANADA.—A correspondent of the St. Catharines Times states that on Wednesday last, a large picnic party came across the Suspension Bridge, and spent a part of the day on this side of the river. There were about 2,000 altogether of whom about 700 were men. Some of the men wore green badges, and when registering their names on the book of the hotel, three of them had the temerity to add the word "Fenian" to their signature. These three were immediately arrested, and it is to be hoped they will be kept in prison until they become sober. Picnic parties from New York, wearing green badges, are not welcome to our land just at this time.

TESTIMONIAL TO A PHOTOGRAPHER.—The other day an enlarged photograph of a professional gentleman, lately deceased, on being sent home was placed on the table. A favorite dog, on observing it, leaped on the table and gave evident signs of recognition of its late master by leaping and barking and running to and from the picture, and, when not receiving the expected acknowledgment, it seemed very uneasy, went round to the back of the picture, and again returned to the front, increasing the manifestations it made when it first saw the likeness; nor could the faithful animal be withdrawn from the object of its interest for upwards of two hours. This occurred in Dander, not in America.

"TAXODONTES ET JUAREZ" is the title of a pamphlet which has just appeared in Paris. It is a comparison between the Mexican and Abyssinian expeditions. The publication is intended to demonstrate how much of the last triumph of British arms were due to the patriotic feeling of the country and moral support given by the whole of the nation to the enterprise, whilst the failure of the French expedition was due to the utter absence of "those valuable qualities which England so pre-eminently possesses." "Yes," exclaims the writer, "the English have this incontestable superiority over us—namely, that of tenaciously insisting on their flag being respected wherever it goes."

PRaiseworthy.—The *Georgetown Herald* has been informed that the ladies in the shops of Messrs Barclay & McLeod have manufactured and presented to the Volunteer company of Georgetown, a number of Havelock, sufficient for officers and men. We are authorized to tender the hearty thanks of the company to those ladies for their timely forethought and kindness, and they are deserving the praise of the whole community, and we are certain they will get it ungrudgingly. These coverings for the military corps form a very efficient protection against the almost tropical heat of our summers, and may be the means of saving some valuable life, and will at least add much to the comfort of our citizen soldiers.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Hamilton Times* writing from Buffalo on Saturday last says: "One piece of intelligence I can give you is beyond all doubt. The preparations for a raid into Canada are being made, and the movement will not stop till the Fenians are confronted by United States troops and the leaders arrested, or their progress is obstructed on your side of the line. They mean business, and the rank and file are fired with confidence that they will be able to make a stand. The date for the opening of operations it is impossible for any one to give who is not in the confidence of the leaders. But the movement will be sudden, when everything is prepared for the dash, unless the leaders are arrested and troops sent to the frontier."

The employment of children in the manufacturing and mechanical establishments of Massachusetts has again been brought before the Legislature of the State. The report shows that large numbers of children, ignorant and hopeless, are found toiling to very verge, and even beyond it, of physical endurance—slaves in all but the name, forcing from their looms products to further enhance stock and enlarge dividends. There are no less than 937 establishments employing children between 10 and 15 years of age. In some factories the agent found that children had been kept at work during entire nights. Of the mills employing children, thirty were found having them within their premises over sixty hours per week. In some establishments the children were barefooted, ill-clad, unclean and pale looking. The facts and incidents, as given, are of a very painful and shocking character.

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